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The Aurora 9.6

Iowa State Agricultural College

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THE AURORA.

"SCIENCE WITH PRACTICE."

Vol. IX.] Iowa State Agricultural College, August, 1881. [No. 6

ALUMNI HISTORY.

Read before the Alumni Association, June 30th, 1881, by the historian, J. N. Muncey.

The first class that entered the Iowa State Agricultural College was in 1869. The first class that graduated was in 1872. Since that time rapid improvements have been made not only in adding to the courses of study, but also in increasing the number and variety of its appliances.

At the present time we find not only among farmers and professional men, but among Presidents and instructors of other institutions, an erroneous notion of the aim of this institution. Believing, as many do, that the course of study the institution has adopted is solely for the purpose of fitting its graduates for but one occupation—viz., that of farming—they of consequence, unintentionally misrepresent the real aim and object of the College.

It is not our mission to suggest the most effective means of correcting these prevalent erroneous ideas concerning the scientific branches here taught, but to simply give in unpolished language those facts which we have obtained, concerning the Alumni of the Agricultural College. What statistics have been received are satisfactory and valuable. The only thing to be regretted is that we have not heard from every Alumnus.

On beginning to gather statistics, we believed that we had secured the correct addresses of all the graduates, except two. As the work progressed, we became satisfied that many of the addresses could not be right. Accordingly, 45 second notices were sent out, many of which were for the pur-

pose of obtaining information as to the whereabouts of those from whom the last historian, I. W. Smith had received no reply. In some cases we were successful.

In whatever department of labor the Alumni have engaged the invaluable discipline which they have received in the Natural Physical, and Mechanical Sciences, has had a strong tendency to produce that habit of thought which always regulates a well balanced judgment, which is of as much practical importance to the lawyer as to the farmer, to the minister as to the manufacturer, to the journalist as to the teacher, and which, we are of the opinion cannot be acquired by the study of a classical course adopted by any institution.

Does Iowa lose its graduates? Are other states receiving the benefit of their education? No. For there are at the present time in different parts of the State, 121 of the Alumni of the institution we represent, who by their conversation, their teaching, or their aid in promoting desirable reforms and in instilling into the minds of illiberal and dogmatic men, ideas that cannot fail to effect their purpose.

All of the Alumni except 15 are in States west of the Mississippi. Aside from the 121 in Iowa there are 10 in Illinois; 7 in Nebraska; 5 in California and 4 in each of the states of Wisconsin, Dakota, and Colorado.

CLASS '72.

J. C. Arthur is teaching Botany in Charles City, Iowa.

F. L. Harvey still holds his professorship in the Arkansas Industrial University, where he has a salary of \$1800.

Rev. O. H. Cessna is pastor of the Indiana Street M. E. Church, Chicago.

L. W. Noyes is manufacturing his patented dictionary holders and stationer's wire goods, at 99 and 101 West Monroe Street, Chicago.

G. W. Ramsey is practicing Physician in Magnolia, Illinois where he has an income of \$1600.

I. W. Smith is Physician and Surgeon at Charles City, Iowa.

J. L. Stevens is our republican lawyer at Ames.

Harry Fuller is in the dry goods business in Ottumwa, Iowa.

J. M. Wells is a married farmer in Nevada, Iowa.

Luther Foster has just returned to Monticello from Leadville, where he expected to assist Mr. Grant, as superintendent of the smelting works. If the climate had been agreeable he would have accepted the position with a salary of \$1344. He will remain at his home in Monticello, at which place he has been principal of the public schools.

CLASS '73.

Geo. Harvey graduated at the I. S. A. C. November 11, 1873. He then took a two year Pharmaceutical course at Ann Arbor, Michigan, which he finished June 24, 1874. And March 24th, 1875, he graduated in medicine. He is to be remembered as a time economizer. He is now a Druggist in Strawn Illinois.

Prof. J. S. Lee reports a handsome income from the Horticultural business in which he is engaged at Des Moines.

C. B. Maben is in permanent employment, as Real Estate Broker and Editor at Garner, Iowa.

W. O. Robinson is a wholesale and retail Druggist in Bloomington, Nebraska.

Mrs. Sally Smith is engaged in practical Domestic Economy and fireside comfort at her home in Charles City.

D. A. Kent, is a married teacher in Polk City Iowa.

CLASS '74.

Miss Stella Bebout is engaged—in the mercantile business at Des Moines.

C. S. Chase is a student of Chicago Medi-

cal College. Unmarried, Republican, and Low Protection.

C. E. Clingan is a married Physician and Surgeon at Sioux City.

E. R. Clingan is an unmarried principal of the Fort Benton schools, in Montana Territory, with a salary of \$1300.

Charles P. Hastings is at present residing in Lake County, where he expects to remain for several months and then return to his occupation in San Francisco, as Registrar of the Law Department of the University of California.

George W. Keisel reports a good income as lawyer in Dubuque.

Mrs. Ida E. S. Noyes is pursuing art. studies in Chicago.

Miss Kate N. Tupper has a \$1000 income as teacher in the high schools of Appleton, Wisconsin.

J. R. Whittaker is an unmarried lawyer at Boone.

M. C. Litteer is the Taylor county Surveyor at Conway, Iowa. At present his occupation is that of a grain dealer. His future plans are those of a Civil Engineer.

S. Y. Yates is a married Attorney at Law in Tipton, Iowa, where he has an income of \$1300.

CLASS '75.

Mrs. Alice Cunningham—Culver is house-keeping at Knoxville, Iowa.

W. R. Lamoreaux is a happy stenographer at Fort Dodge, Iowa.

Frank Macomber is Attorney at Law in Lewis, Cass County, Iowa.

M. E. Rudolph has just graduated in the Law Department, at Iowa City. Being appointed Valedictorian, he received the highest honors of class '81. He will soon locate at Canton, Dakota, where he will practice law and superintend 340 acres of land.

H. R. Patrick is a Civil Engineer in San Deigo, Colorado.

CLASS '76.

L. A. Claussen is a practicing Physician in Beatrice, Nebraska.

A. P. Barker is a married lawyer at Camanche, Iowa.

L. W. Beard is in the farming and creamery business at Decorah, Iowa.

Mrs. Julia Blodgett Hainer is in Aurora, Nebraska, where she is frying meat for her republican friend.

J. E. Cobbey is a Lawyer and temporary County Judge in Beatrice, Nebraska.

J. J. Fegtly is a law student at Keosauqua, Van Buren County, Iowa.

G. A. Garard is teaching at Eldora, Hardin County, Iowa.

J. F. Hardin is Attorney at Law, in the same place.

W. M. James is an unmarried merchant of the firm of Lightbody & James, El Paso, Texas.

A. E. Hitchcock is located at Mitchell, Dakota, with James S. Foster. Mr. Foster publishes the *Dakota Advocate*; Mr. Hitchcock is attorney at law, and they both do a land, loan and insurance agent business.

H. N. Scott is an unmarried republican merchant at Mapleton, Iowa.

A. B. Shaw is a married journalist at Corning, Iowa.

L. E. Spencer has a magnificent income as banker at Grinnell.

M. I. Aitken is proof reader of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. He states that he has just returned from a session of the International Typographical Union, held in Toronto, Canada. He had the honors of being elected a Cincinnati representative. He has a handsome income of \$1300.

W. S. Collins is an Attorney at Law in Springfield, Illinois, of the firm of Collins & Sprague.

CLASS '77.

F. W. Booth is an unmarried Professor in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Council Bluffs, where he has a salary equal to \$1100.

Miss Kate Curtis is an unmarried anti-Conkling-ite, who is spending her vacation at Independence.

A. P. Hargrave is a married principal of the Columbus Junction high schools.

J. W. Doxsee is Attorney at Law in Monticello.

W. A. Hellsell is a married lawyer at Odebolt, Iowa.

J. B. Hungerford is editor and half owner of the Columbus *Safeguard*—the official paper of Lousia County.

W. N. Hunt is Deputy Auditor of Story County. He was married May 9th to Anna I. Whipple. He has taken a course of medical lectures and says that "he will finish as soon as the occasion seems propitious."

Richard F. Jordan is a Boone Lawyer.

Cora B. Keith is an unmarried house-keeper at Vinton. She is about to take a trip to Rutland, Vermont, where she expects to restore her health.

G. I. Miller has a \$1000 income as Principal of Exira high schools.

J. C. Milnes is a married Veterinary Surgeon at Cedar Rapids, where he is doing a satisfactory business.

Miss Cora Patty is a single teacher at Redfield.

H. M. White is an unmarried Lawyer at Davenport. He intends soon to engage in the farming business.

T. F. Lee is an unmarried prospector. He is now out west where he expects to take up a homestead if he finds nothing more satisfactory to take up.

F. L. Stratton is in the hardware business, at Gifford, Iowa. He intends to follow the mercantile business in the future, whereas he once expected to settle down as a farmer.

May Farwell has been at Hot Springs, Arkansas for her health.

L. B. Robinson is a Druggist in Big Grove, Pottawattamie County, Iowa.

CLASS '78.

E. G. Tyler is an unmarried Real Estate and Loan agent at Logan, Iowa.

Richard Burke is Deputy Auditor at Keokuk, Iowa.

Ellen Rice has resigned her Principalship of the Laporte high schools and accepted a position in the State Normal.

Emma McHenry is an unmarried house-keeper at Des Moines.

J. C. Hainer is a teacher in the Agricultural College.

Ida Twitchell is recruiting up at La Graciosa, California.

W. K. Robbins is Teacher of Chemistry in the Institute of Technology at Boston, Mass. where he is getting a salary of \$600.

Flora Brown is a single teacher at Wheatland.

D. McKinnon is a married farmer at Aurelia, Iowa.

H. L. Glenn receives a \$1000, as Principal of the schools at Golden, Colorado.

Lucy Shepard is teaching in Santa Barbara, California.

M. M. Hitchcock is a railroad merchant at Pawnee City, Nebraska. His prospects for a \$1500 salary are favorable.

J. W. Whitney is a married farmer at Prairieburg, Iowa, where he reports an income of from 5 to \$600.

J. C. Meredith is just as enthusiastic as ever for the highest accomplishments in Mechanical Engineering. He has charge of the construction surveys in Vermillion, Clay Co., Dakota. Not satisfied with his present high attainments as M. E., he expects to return to Hoboken, N. J., this fall, where he will continue to study until he has acquired a still more practical knowledge of that branch of education in which he received his inspiration at this institution.

A. E. Griffith is preaching on the Macedonia Circuit of Council Bluffs. He is superintending the erection of two new churches and reports progress.

J. N. Muncey is taking a post-graduate course in Philosophy.

CLASS '79.

Mrs. Genevieve Welch Barstow is having an easy time at home.

G. C. Faville is assistant in Veterinary Medicine at the Agricultural College.

T. V. Hoggatt is studying and teaching in Ames.

J. M. Waugh is book-keeper of Belleville Nail Works, where he reports an income of more than \$1000.

Alice Whited is an unmarried clerk in the Auditor's office at Eldora.

L. L. Manwaring graduated June, 21, 1881 in the law course of the University of Wisconsin. The total number of candidates in in all departments was 79; in law 37.

Frank N. Field is in the employ of the Burlington and Cedar Rapids R. R. Company, at Burlington.

A. L. Hanson is a married banker at Comstock, Dakota. His wife, recently known as Carrie Carter, will make a scientific cook—no doubt.

Jennie McElyea is teaching near Ames.

Malinda Cleaver is an unmarried teacher in Eubanks, Kentucky.

W. M. Scott is a Printer at Grand Forks, Dakota. He says he is in one of the best towns in the Red River valley. He aids the publication of the Grand Forks *Weekly* and semi-weekly *Herald*.

W. G. McConnon is in the electric light business at Newark, New Jersey, where his present income is \$625.

James Shearer is teaching at Laporte where he has splendid prospects for the future.

W. Whited and T. L. Smith are in the machine shops at Wausau, Wisconsin.

J. E. Hyde is a married book-keeper in a large manufacturing establishment at St. Joseph, Mo., where he has a salary of \$780.

CLASS '80.

O. S. Brown, E. D. Harvey, C. H. McGrew, R. M. Nicholson, Carrie Lane and C. D. Taylor, are teaching.

F. Boddy is preparing for the Chicago Medical College, under Dr. Fairchild.

D. S. Hardin is with J. E. Cobbey in Beatrice, Nebraska, where he is deeply interested in the study of law.

Our Democratic friend, Mr. Hakes, is moving westward.

W. A. Thomas is practicing Veterinarian of Lincoln, Nebraska.

J. L. Simcoke is an unmarried assistant on a 500 acre farm at Redfield, Iowa.

W. B. Welch is in the creamery business, at Corning, Iowa.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

The following is the Nativity of 130 graduates. Iowa, 37; Ohio, 17; New York, 16; Illinois, 12; Wisconsin and Pennsylvania, 6 each; Indiana and Vermont 4 each; Michigan, 3; England, Maine, Missouri, New Hampshire, Virginia, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, 2 each; Tennessee, Kentucky and Minnesota, 1 each.

The average entrance age of 103 graduates is 18.74 years. The average graduating age of 144 graduates is 22.47 years. The average age of 12 graduates of '80, was 23.97.

67 of the Alumni are married and 107 are single. Of the 44 lady graduates, 23 are married, and 21 single.

The average weight of 116 Alumni is 144 pounds. Mrs. Alice Cunningham—Culver is the lightest—weighting but 84 pounds. J. J. Feghtly of '79 the heaviest weightest—weighting 210 pounds.

PRESENT OCCUPATION.

34 are Teachers, 21 are Lawyers, 9 are Physicians, 11 are Domestic Economists, 7 are Merchants, 7 are Farmers, 3 Deputy Auditors, 3 Civil Engineers, 6 Students, 2 Bankers, 2 Journalists, 2 Compositors, 3 Book-keepers, 1 Registrar of Law Department, 1 Grain Dealer, 1 Stenographer, 1 looking for a Job, 1 Electric Light Business, 1 having an easy time, 1 Machinist, 1 Traveling, and 1 in the Creamery Business.

POLITICS,

There are only 118 Republicans, just 11 Democrats and 3 Greenbackers of which one is a woman and can't vote.

FREE TRADE AND PROTECTION.

There are 58 solid free traders, and 43 solid protectionists and 13 scattering. Of this number 9 want protection for revenue only, 2 "it depends," 1 "little both," and 1 "to foster young industries."

Of the Alumni who may be regarded as having matured judgment on the tariff question we state, much to our surprise that in the classes of '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, and '77, the present average age of which is 28½ years, that there are 28 free traders and 27 protectionists. Of the protectionists 2 are for revenue only, 1 not radical protectionist, 1 little both, 1 where necessary, 1 low and 1 liberal protection.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

66 for woman's suffrage, 47 against.

COMPULSARY EDUCATION.

90 for compulsory education and 14 against.

PROHIBITION.

We are pleased to note that of 130 Alumni 82 are prohibitionists. The State of Iowa will unquestionably receive their enthusiastic support in the temperance reform.

EVOLUTION.

There are 63 evolutionists, and 26 who are not.

EXPENSES OF COLLEGE COURSE.

The average expenses of 76 graduates was

\$760, for the four years course.

INTENDED VOCATION.

We give the following statistics as to the present and intended vocation of 183 graduates:

Domestic Economy.....	35
Farmers.....	10
Physicians.....	16
Professor of Botany.....	1
Professor of Natural Science.....	1
Professor of Mathematics.....	1
Professor of Veterinary Science.....	1
Teachers of Chemistry.....	2
Civil Engineers.....	6
Mechanical Engineers.....	3
Veterinary Surgeons.....	4
Manufacturers.....	2
Apiarist.....	1
Architect.....	1
Creamery Business.....	1
Entomologist.....	1
Electric Engineer.....	1
Horticultural Speculator.....	1
Druggists.....	3

Total in branches of Industrial Arts....	91
Total not including Domestic Economists,	56
Principals of public schools or teachers.	10
Lawyers.....	35
Merchants.....	8
Journalists.....	7
Business Men.....	7
Bankers.....	4
Artists.....	2
Ministers.....	2
Real Estate Agents and Editors.....	2
Stenographer.....	1
Undecided and Unknown.....	7
Deceased.....	7

Total..... 92

Compare the above statistics with those of the Michigan Agricultural College, for 1881.

Farmers.....	80
Fruit Culturists.....	8
Professors of Agriculture.....	13
Students of Agriculture.....	2
Agricultural Editors.....	2
Instructors or Foremen.....	3
Apiarists.....	5
Engineers.....	4

Architect.....	1
Landscape Gardener.....	1
Veterinary Surgeon.....	1
U. S. Signal Service.....	1
Machinist.....	1

Total in the Industrial Arts.....	128
Business men.....	26
Teachers	22
Lawyers and law students.....	18
Physicians.....	9
Ministers and students of theology.....	3
Editors.....	1
Deceased.....	5

Total..... 84

Total number of graduates.....212

It should be mentioned however that the Michigan Agricultural College is double the age of this institution.

ANNUAL INCOME.

The average annual income of 69 alumni who have answered the question is \$1,063. Of that number 36 are receiving \$800 or more.

DEGREES.

Nearly one-third of those who replied to my circular have received additional degrees. More accurately 31 out of 111.

LATIN AND GREEK.

The following question was asked, "Should Latin be taught in our public schools?" There are 29 who believe it should and 71 who believe it should not. It was also asked 'Do you believe that Latin and Greek furnish any greater discipline than that which may be derived from a thorough study of the English Language?' 37 believe that it does and 57 believe that it does not.

56 have faith in a moderate Spelling Reform and 46 are opposed to any such movement. Mrs. Smith believes in a spelling reform, but is opposed to having the Alumni Historian start it on the word "compulsory."

OF COMPARISONS AND PER CENT. OF GRADUATES.

Of the 180 Alumni who have completed a 4 years' course, 136 are gentlemen and 44 are ladies. There are only 3 lady and 2 gentlemen graduates who entered the preparatory department, which since 1872 has had an average enrollment of 40.6. There are

7 deceased graduates; they are T. L. Thomson, E. W. Hungerford, C. A. Smith, C. P. Wellman and S. A. Churchill of '72, G. R. Flower of '73, J. C. Noble of '79.

The following interesting per cents are determined by the aid of THE AURORA and College Catalogues. There are on an average of 46½ per cent of the Freshmen return; 60 per cent. of the Sophomores, and 61 per cent of the Juniors. We have then 17 per cent of the Freshmen graduate, 36 per cent of the Sophomores, and 61 per cent of the Juniors.

In the Agricultural College of Michigan for the years of 1872, 1874, 1875, 1877 and 1878 there were 10.8 per cent of the Freshmen who graduated. In the Industrial University of Illinois for 1876 and 1877 there were 11 per cent of the Freshmen who graduated, and in the Massachusetts Agricultural College for 1880 there were 16 per cent. of the Freshmen who graduated.

We should have extended the comparisons further if the catalogues had been sufficiently complete to have enabled us to do so. But from the statistics gathered we feel certain in concluding that this institution graduates as high per cents of its classes as do the majority of the Agricultural and Industrial Colleges. This, of course, may or may not be deserving of praise. It is, when the course of study adopted influences the undergraduates to return. It is not if they are allowed to pass through without a sufficient knowledge of the sciences taught.

COUNTY REPRESENTATION.

Some degree of importance is to be attached to the distribution of the Alumni throughout the State. Thus far the institution has graduated only those who have at some time been residents of Iowa. It seldom happens that the graduates of any institution do not exert their influence in its behalf. Hence the greater their distribution throughout the State, the greater will be the aid they lend in advertising the College. For it is a well-known fact, exemplified here year after year, that oral advertising is much more satisfactory and effective, than all the advertising that can be done with newspapers and catalogues.

Fifty-four Counties have been represented

by the 182 graduates. Of this number Story Co., claims 21; Benton Co., 19; Jones Co., 9; Buchanan Co., 8; Keokuk Co., 7; Boone, Cedar, Dallas, Hardin, Scott, and Wapello Counties, 6 each; Clinton, Marshall and Polk Counties, 5 each; Cass, Delaware, Floyd and Henry Counties, 4 each; Fayette, Humboldt, Linn and Marion Counties, 3 each; Harrison, Howard, Hamilton, Muscatine, Mitchell, Poweshiek, Plymouth, Taylor, Tama, Winneshiek and Washington Counties, 2 each; Audobon, Allamakee, Butler, Bremer, Clay, Clayton, Carroll, Chickasaw, Cerro Gordo, Decatur, Guthrie, Hancock, Jasper, Johnson, Kossuth, Monona, Page, Pochahontas, Union and Winnebago Counties, 1 each.

The following geographical description will enable you to form some notion of that portion of Iowa from which the majority came. That part of the State which is bounded on the North by Hamilton, Hardin, Grundy, Blackhawk, Buchanan and Delaware Counties, on the East, by the Mississippi River; on the South, by Clarke, Lucas, Monroe, Wapello, Jefferson and Henry Counties; and on the West, by Boone, Dallas, Madison and Union Counties, has been represented by 135 of the 182 Alumni. In the territory just described, we have included 36 counties, so that approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ of the Alumni represent 36 counties, and $\frac{1}{4}$ represent 64 counties.

THEIR RELIGION.

The circulars contained the following question: "Are you a believer in the Christian Religion? If so, what phase of it?" The answers to this question are various. And while we have made an approximate classification of them, it will be more satisfactory, no doubt, to read the doubtful or peculiar answers in full. * * * * *

The remaining answers are either decisive yes or no, or evasive. I have established the following basis of classification: Those who have evaded the question entirely, I have marked as unbelievers, for who ever heard of a Christian who was unwilling to express his belief? Second, those whose explanation indicated that they were firm in their belief, I have classed as Christians. Third, those who have answered yes, stating at the same time their phase to be the right one, the morality it teaches or the legal phase, or any language which could be interpreted as meaning that they were liberal Christians, I have so classified them. Accordingly I find 57 who are believers in the Christian Religion. Of that number 37 are sectarian. There are 37 who are decidedly anti-christian, or unbelievers, and 36 who are liberal Christians. We

might state, so as not to be misunderstood, that there 37 who answered no or refused to answer, and 97 who answered yes, modifiedly.

THE STANDINGS.

It is perhaps well that we should know something of the standings these graduates have received. We must state here, however, that the records of some of the earlier classes are very incomplete. The average number of studies entered on record for the first graduating class of '72, is 26, while the average number of branches, now passed, is 40. The records since '75 have shown an average of 36 studies and above. The average standing of all the graduates is 90 per cent. The average standing of 58 graduates, whose record has been above 3.70, is 94 per cent. The average standing of 44 lady graduates is 90%. Class '77, of which T. L. Smith, Miss Kate Curtis, W. A. Helsell and L. B. Robinson are representative members, can still claim the best record of any class that has yet graduated; their average being 92½ percent. Class '78, of which Miss Ida Twichell and Mr. C. F. Mount are representative members, claims the second honors, having an average of 91.4 per cent. Class '79, of which W. Whited, Mrs. Carrie Hanson and W. M. Scott are representative members, claims, third honors, having a record of 91.1 per cent. * * * * *

And in conclusion we would say that we are justly proud of the Alumni and of the financial success with which they have met, in the various departments of labor in which they have engaged. Those who are now in more or less permanent employments have risen above the moderate or average thinkers in their own vicinity and established a reputation that will in the end secure the good will and respect of their fellow-men.

In whatever business they are engaged they are continually meeting with those men whose judgments have become perverted by continued erroneous thinking in certain directions. How are such men, older in years, to be met? How to urge the importance of adopting certain measures, or rejecting certain opinions which are contradictory to their belief without giving offense, is one of the difficult tasks we encounter.

And are we not better prepared to meet the multiplicity of biases among uneducated men by employing that deliberate thinking which the study of the concrete sciences has so thoroughly interwoven into our mental organization.

Let us then remember that as graduates of this institution we have received a discipline, the practical value of which is repeatedly demonstrated in almost all the occupations of life.

SCIENTIFIC.

THE TERMINAL ORGANS OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

The importance of a correct understanding of the nervous system cannot be overestimated. The study of its structure, functions, and diseases, is attracting much attention at the present time, and its advancement within the past few years has been remarkable.

No other portion of the human body, considered by itself, plays such an important part in the animal economy as this. It is the co-ordinating and governing power of the whole physical mechanism, and it is through its influence that the various organs of the body act perfectly as individuals, and harmoniously as a whole.

Whatever be the true theory of intelligence it is evident that all mental manifestations are made through the nervous system. Man can lay claim to the highest development in the animal series, only through the higher differentiation of his central nervous system.

In view of the alarming prevalence of nervous diseases, particularly mental disorders, it is not strange that the central ganglia, subject to so many morbid changes, should receive more attention than the terminal organs.

These bodies stand in opposition to the nervous centres. Though differing in special office and anatomical structure they possess some general points of resemblance.

They all bring the axis cylinder into intimate relation with peripheric tissues; they all communicate with the central ganglia by means of the nerves; and their common function is to receive a stimulus from some part of the body, or from the outside world, and transmit it to the nerve centres.

The end organs may be classed under two heads

First, organs of ordinary sensation, comprising the Pacinian corpuscle found in the subcutaneous tissue of the volar surface of the hand, the plantar surface of the foot, and some other parts of the body, the ter-

minal bulbs of Krause, found in the mucous membrane of different regions, particularly in the conjunctiva of the eye, the nerve expansion on muscle filaments, and the end organs of the cornea. These bodies together with the tactile corpuscles of the second class, have a close anatomical resemblance. They are more or less rounded bodies, situated on the ends of the nerve fibres, and are enveloped in a capsule of connective tissue, with which the perineurium of the nerve unites. The substance of the corpuscle is connective tissue of different arrangement in the several organs. The naked axis cylinder penetrates the interior.

In the second class we have the tactile corpuscles already mentioned, the rods and cones of the eye, the auditory nerve endings, the terminal organs of the olfactory region, and the gustatory bulbs of the tongue. Here again a general description will cover the whole class. The terminal organs are long, slender bodies, having distinctive shapes. They have an internal process connected with the end of a nerve fibre, and an external hairlike process which receives impressions from without. Though comparatively simple in themselves, their relation to the surrounding tissues is much closer than in the organs of general sensation. In the thin retina, for example, we find ten distinct layers of tissues. The nerve cell and fibre layers lie at the back, and the rod and cone layer near the anterior surface. The remaining layers are of connective tissue, in which the prolongations of the layers already mentioned ramify and finally connect with each other.

A simple description of any one of these end organs alone would occupy more space than this brief paper will allow, and the design has been to direct the attention to them as a good example of the important work which the histologist accomplishes in adding so largely to our knowledge of the nervous system. D. S.

SOMNAMBULISM.

Regarding the phenomena of sleep, dreaming, somnambulism and mesmerism, it is

probably needless to say that they are all mysteries and should be classified together. So, too, their scientific explanation, in so far as we are able to understand them, must be, in all probability, from the same principle. Remembering these facts, then it will be sufficient for our purpose to confine our article to one form of somnambulism, viz: mesmerism, or, as Carpenter terms it, "*Artificial Somnambulism*." It is, I believe, no longer doubted by scientists, that an artificial condition of *somnambulism* may be produced upon a proper subject under given conditions. The period required to produce this state of mind varies with the strength and will power of the operator; but when a subject has once been operated upon, simply gazing fixedly at any bright object will accomplish the same purpose. The mesmeric subject, like the somnambulist, is unconscious of actions while in that state, and even when he becomes rational. In somnambulism there is a deadening of all the senses and a heightening of volition, so much as the result is an *unconscious acting* of the *conscious workings* of the mind. The individual is under the control of no mind, but of *dominant ideas*, and has the power of acting out his mental impressions. The mesmeric subject is completely under the control of his mesmeriser, what he sees, the subject sees; what he thinks, the subject thinks. But there are some persons who cannot be mesmerized. The effect seems to be due to two causes, 1st, the power of will, or psychic influence of the operator over his subjects, and 2nd, the tendency to sleep produced by the monotony of impressions on the vision. The mind assumes a condition akin to reverie in which there is a weakening of voluntary power and indisposition to act. That the will is a factor in the consummation of this state, is apparent from the fact that the mesmeriser is often overcome by the subject. Carpenter denies in this the existence of any magnetic or dynamical force. In regard to this we cannot speak certainly, but we know that many persons will accept the supposed evidence of their senses under any circumstances, when the phenomena presented are in direct opposition to the funda-

mental laws of our being; not knowing that when the mind has become possessed of a dominant idea, nothing is more fallacious than such evidence. For example, persons in a condition of somnambulism frequently avail themselves of facts, of which when in a rational state, they have no power of knowing. Carpenter, in commenting upon this seemingly impossible fact, says: "We cannot attribute to one in this state an extra psychic force not naturally possessed by him, but would rather consider that it simply gave him power to recall his potential knowledge." But should this be true it would still be a force, a power, an exercise of the will, which when rational we do not possess.

We must not always reject, as absurd, what we cannot understand. The facts are plain, but the phenomenon is a mystery, then may not this account for a mysterious explanation?

As well say that because we cannot conceive of infinity, therefore infinity does not exist. No matter though it does bring in an occult principle, the phenomenon itself is occult. Still we realize that any one who takes extreme views on this subject, must long since have surrendered his reason at the altar of credulity. Nevertheless, a certain openness is requisite for conviction in the truth of any proposition. In sleep and somnambulism, as well as in other related states, the soul or essence withdraws itself into the furthest recesses of its bodily tenement, and then, freed from its corporal impediments, it not only has a better conception of the present, and a more vivid remembrance of the past, but it can even reach forward into futurity. These facts, however, are combated by many and are imperfectly understood. A long series of phenomena, is thus presented, the explanation of which involves philosophy in untrodden intricacies. Hence, if we admit the mediation of a sympathetic or nervous fluid on animal magnetism, we confound the philosophers, while, on the other hand, they are led into an admission of their ignorance of the subject, for them an equally bad predicament.

WHERE WILL SCIENCE END?

We of the present, who live in an age of unexampled research, can hardly appreciate the extent of scientific attainment. It is too overwhelming almost for comprehension, and yet too glittering to remain unnoticed even by the eye of indifference. Could the antiquarians, of a few centuries ago arise and look around them, "Rip Van Winkle's" experience would, to them, be intensified. They would inquire in vain for the crude customs with which they were once familiar. Their modes of life, and their ideas of government, and of God, they would find metamorphosed beyond recognition. In the realm of thought they would be wonderers on a foreign strand, and they could only stand bewildered in the blaze of modern civilization. There has been a marvelous awakening from the apathy of stereotyped dogmatism; opinions that identified themselves with the existence of previous generations have given way to a flexibility of belief that always stands open to conviction. Scientific enquiry has routed the ghosts and goblins, that agitated the superstition of our ancestors, and witches, that were once the terror of the people have, in the eyes of modern progress, become things of the past. Mysteries are no longer accepted without a thought and lumped off into the category of the supernatural, but they are ventilated by an untiring search for the truth, until the mysticism is dispelled, or, at least, until the phenomena are better understood. Investigation is no longer hampered by prejudice, and the scientist who delves into the arcana of nature may penetrate her profoundest depths without fear of theological restriction. Modes of life are evolving to keep pace with the quick step of advancement; the poetical is vanishing on the wings of time, and the practical comes in behind it with alacrity, spurred by the utilitarian spirit of the age. Men no longer plod slowly through the country in the discharge of individual duty, or national service, but in the space of a few hours they are whirled away across the surface of a state behind an iron monster, that carries them over the broadest rivers, or bears them thundering through tunnels that penetrate the base

of a mountain barrier. Communication that once required months has been reduced to the simplicity of a social chat when men can converse with each other from the extremities of a continent. They have revolutionized the drudgery of husbandry and converted it into a science. Commerce has swollen into vast proportions, facilitated by the overpowering steamers that plow the main, and in the madness of their enterprise men have harnessed the lightning and to-day they load it with the burden of passing events and lash it across the bridge that spans the ocean.

Truly this is an age of science! Nor has progression reached the zenith of scientific enquiry. Investigators are in every field and they are ever on the alert for hidden beauties, whether beneath the microscope, or among the stars; in the living organisms that surround them, or the fossilized forms whose history they find recorded in the bosom of the earth. Wonderful are the revelations of science! And as scientific pursuits warm with the enthusiasm of some of our greatest minds, it shatters the structures of inherited opinions and leads us to exclaim, "Where will science end?" Physics and metaphysics alike glow under the influence of experiment and speculation, as their manipulators strain every effort to penetrate the realm of the great unknown. And while we wonder at the almost incredible realization of science, and stand in awful expectation of its further development, we can only repeat, "Where will science end?"

Tom.

The report of weather observations made at the I. A. C. for July contains some facts of interest. The highest temperature recorded for the month was 86.3°. lowest temperature, 68.1°; mean temperature, 78.66°. The total rainfall was 16.31. The heaviest rainfall, which was 5.35 inches, was on the night of the 11th. From the 7th to the 12th, inclusive, the total rainfall was 14.8 inches.

A prominent French scientist claims to have made the interesting discovery that alcohol exists in the sun and in the water of the ocean and streams.

THE AURORA.

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THE AURORA, AMES, IOWA.

Preparations have begun in earnest for the state fair. Each recreation hour during the week finds the military company on the terrace prepared to drill, and the band are doing some earnest practice under their new leader. We understand that the different departments will exhibit much as they did last year. The extra drill will probably be of benefit to the band and company, and being represented at the fair will advertise the College, but does not the time lost overbalance these advantages? There are at least three weeks in which lessons are seriously interfered with, both the week previous and that succeeding being of little value for study. To be sure recitations are kept up during the whole time but the attention is some where else. In order to accomplish the terms work every hour must be employed, and if some time is lost the lessons must be neglected. It seems to us that taking it altogether it would be more to the advantage of the two hundred students gathered here for the College not to "Exhibit."

IMPROVEMENTS are constantly being made both about the grounds and in facilities for instruction. All the departments are growing; within the last three years the department of Botany has exchanged the Bachelors Hall, which it shared with several other branches, for three cheerful, commodious rooms in North Hall. Here, with the thorough and efficient instruction given by Prof. Bessey, every opportunity is offered for making it an eminently successful study. Horticulture has a laboratory of its own, and Domestic economy is no longer confined to a little basement kitchen, but occupies two pleasant rooms in South Hall, where the young ladies, with the aid of Mrs. Welch, will be able to make the kitchen, in practice as well as theory, a model of cheerfulness. Among late improvements about the grounds may be mentioned the new steps which grace the front of the terrace, the fresh coat of paint on the main building, and the bridge which the civil engineers are building in place of the one washed out by the late freshet. As a member of the institution we look forward anxiously and with great interest to the time when a commodious building shall have been erected for society halls. The matter cannot be urged too strongly upon the legislature and alumni who are able to help us, that we need new halls. We have four flourishing societies, three of which meet in recitation rooms, the walls of two being decorated with blackboards. To be sure they are carpeted, and, with the aid of flowers, present quite a cheerful appearance on Saturday evenings; but it does not pay to furnish rooms very elegantly, which are constantly used for large classes, and where there is danger of the chairs being spiked to the floor through the carpet.

A professor, in speaking of the failure of the students to read a certain book, remarked that the usual excuse given was that they did not have time. But, said he, "Lord Byron had read the history of all the countries of Europe, when he was sixteen years of age." If Lord Byron "was either a great prodigy or else lied about this,"

there is a hint given here which it would be well for us to heed. The majority of us do not read as much as we might, and it is because of a lack of method in our reading. If we had a certain course planned by some one who knew what would be the most useful to us, then might we employ many moments which would otherwise be wasted. Desultory reading does not give available knowledge; it is not classified and hence is not at hand when needed. The library may be made of great value in an education or we may leave the college having gained nothing from it except the fact that it contains a great number of books. If we read first, a chapter from the *Fool's Errand*, then a portion of *The Sketch Book*, perhaps a little of *Spencer's First Principles*, and spend the intervening time in deciding what to read, there is really nothing accomplished. The practice of attentive and systematic reading will at last become a habit which will afford infinite pleasure and be a constant source of knowledge.

The musical recital given by the musical class was a decided success and is another evidence of the thorough character of the instruction. These entertainments are not only very enjoyable but they increase the interest among the students. All will rejoice that the music is receiving so much attention. The fact that Miss Athearn is employed every hour during the day is an evidence that her services are appreciated.

WHETHER the conjunction of the planets exerts any noticeable effect on the weather or not, the fact remains that terrible storms and great extremes of heat and cold are making 1881 a year to be remembered. The terrible freshet which inundated all the low lands about the college, must be followed by standing water and a malarious atmosphere. Although we are on high ground, there can but be some danger; and as an "ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," it surely would not be unwise for all to keep some disinfectant in their rooms.

AMONG THE EXCHANGES.

All late exchanges contain extended accounts of commencement exercises, and the retiring words of editors. An enormous amount of good advice which will probably share the usual fate of that commodity, occupies much space in the columns of editorial departments. The human family take such delight in this practice that we are not sure but it pays to serve one year on a paper just to be able to enlighten our successors on what they should or should not do. The *Cornelian* comes forth with particularly good literary articles; the poem, *Climbing*, possesses special merit. The last *Oberlin Review* is devoted almost exclusively to commencement news; even the editorials being sacrificed to it. We notice several interesting facts in the history. Out of the 29 classical graduates, 25 earned at least part of their own expenses and 7 earned them entirely. Twenty favor free trade, while protection is supported by nine. The political views are twenty-six Republicans, two Liberals, and one Prohibitionist.

The editor of the *Reporter* makes a plea for more "cheek" and considers that the "greatest curse is not an over abundance of cheek but a want of enough of it." It may be that some classes of individuals are deficient in this article but so far as our knowledge has extended to college graduates such a plea would scarcely be necessary. The oration of J. A. Kerr, on "The Boers and South Africa," is printed in this issue. It sustains his reputation as an orator.

WE have before us, the *American Juvenile Speaker and Songster*, published by F. W. Helmick, and can recommend it to the numerous students who are engaged in teaching during a portion of the year, particularly those who have primary work.

Although the Alumni historian is in general deserving of praise, yet in his statistics he neglected to state that they were ably represented by one of their number, among the light-fingered gentry, who is successfully handling the "tiger" in St. Louis.

LOCALS.

—Dress up! Oh, its too hot!

—'88's engineers number eight.

—The "heated term" is now under full headway.

—A pig was never known to wash, but many have seen pig iron.

—We wont be so Frank about the bell this term, but it Will be rung all O. K.

—The champion heavy-weight—the bread we have had the first of this term.

—During Prof. Bessey's absence the botanical department was under the able charge of Miss Jennie Perrett.

—The members of the Board paid the institution a short visit the first of the month—it didn't seem to improve our board any.

—No, it isn't often the boys get taken in on a "red bat," but then it is such a natural place to find them around the *Gables*.

—Three Juniors and six Sophs got stuck on the physical fence, where they will hang until next spring, when they may try again to climb over.

—All around the farm are to be seen the marks of the recent floods. Bridges and fences gone, and all along the banks of the creek are mounds of debris.

—"To be forewarned, etc.," is a maxim, the boys concluded was about true, when the "military committee" met and failed to secure a candidate. The *tailor* in particular was disgusted and felt that he had been imposed upon.

—Despite the high-water and washouts, our students were back and at their regular duty on schedule time. In addition to those of last term there were about 30 new arrivals—strange to relate a majority of these were young ladies.

—In the final examination in chemistry a young gentleman answered a question so completely that the Prof. concluded that he deserved more than a four and accordingly marked him four fifty. Figures don't lie.

—One would have thought that the New York legislature had been turned loose in the college halls during the recent meeting of the "military committee" from the number of faces at the transom of the committee room.

—One would have thought the breath of life had been breathed into the museum and all the animals turned loose the first Saturday evening of the term from the racket made by the societies. They seemed to be trying to exhaust themselves of some of the surplus wind stored up during vacation.

—The cottage isn't the best place in the world to throw water, the pump is too handy. For particulars enquire of our Junior friend, of linseed oil fame, who now considers himself under lasting obligations to Mrs. O'Fogerty for saving him from a severe drenching under the pump during vacation.

—The following are invariable rules in prognosticating for the weather and are used by Prof. Tice in all his work: When the baby tumbles out of the cradle, you may prepare for a severe *squall*. When the youngest boy comes home from school three hours late, with his hair wet and shirt on wrong side before, it is a sure sign of a *spanking breeze*.

—How to account for the small heel marks on his desk, is what is puzzling the Professor in Botany. We ventured the suggestion that the Junior ladies when preparing for their exhibition frequently repaired to the laboratory to rehearse, but that seems so preposterous that we give it up and offer a chromo for the first correct solution of the query received.

—Quite a sad event occurred recently, in the sudden death of a young woman who was employed in the dining hall. But few knew of her illness until the report was circulated that she was dead. She had been unwell for some time and on Friday evening was taken with violent hemorrhage, from which time she sank rapidly until the time of her death, Sunday evening. The deceased was a sister of Miss Lena Helgan, who is well known among our students.

—A nod remark—I'm sleepy.

—Waiters are scarce and slow.

—The freshmen are pining—they have lost their Bell.

—Be sure you *Warn'er* before taking a military examination.

—Why is the college farm like the garden of Eden? If you steal apples it's a sure case of *fire*.

—The young ladies exclaim with one accord these sultry evenings, Oh! how we do like *snow*.

—Good strong lungs and a constitution that will stand an ice water bath is requisite in a good soldier.

—"You shall meet"—no, "you shall part to meet, no never, on another Sunday afternoon." So saith the code,

—The thermometer reached 98° in the shade this month, as against 94° a year ago, despite the fact that a year ago we had only *frost*, while we now have both *winter* and *snow*.

—There is one Senior, at least, who expects to "get over" at least he ordered a "plug hat." Read us a selection from one of the 'Sa(l)ms.

—What is the difference between a B-line and an air-line? An air-line works both ways, while in a B-line the *bee* always has it his own way.

—Falstaff asks, "What's honor?" as though it was hard to tell. But let one woman sit behind another in church and she'll tell what's on her in less than two minutes.

—Obituary for general use during the present month, in two parts:—

PART FIRST.—Corn, cucumbers, cholera.

PART SECOND.—Groan, gone, grave.

—How do the industrious Sophomores get in these lovely afternoons?

Catching bugs and butterflies in the net,
And pickled snakes with spoons.

—One of the ladies remarked in a somewhat surprised manner, a few days since, that "we have no butcher on the ground this term." It's a mistake, we spoke to him about it and he says he is here more regular than he was last term.

—The question of a change in the time of commencement exercises is being again agitated and will in all probability be acted upon at the convening of the legislature—let the good work prosper.

—The latest secret organization established in the institution, is a society known as the "Society for the Advancement of Morals." At their first meeting they received something more than a dollar for initiation fees, since which time nothing has been heard of it.

—The Alumni history, recently read before the meeting of the association, will be found in a somewhat abridged form in the literary department of this month's *AURORA*. This history, as it has been remarked by many, is the most complete as regards general and interesting statistics that it has ever been their pleasure to hear, and it is only the regret of the *AURORA* that space will not allow of its full reproduction.

—The musical recital, given by Miss Athearn, was a success, and seemed to have given, if possible, even more general satisfaction than the one of last term. To attempt to bestow deserved praise upon the performers would take more space than our limited space will permit and we will suffice it to say that the rendition by Miss Sill was most excellent in itself, and highly appreciated by the audience. We would congratulate Miss Athearn upon the success she is meeting in her musical classes, and hope to have another such treat during the present term.

—Active preparations are being made for the fair. The band, under the efficient charge of Mr. Snow, of Grinnell, is rapidly coming out of the kinks and bids fair to be as much of a success, as it was a year ago. The companies have been organized with officers, as follows: Co. A., Captain, F. E. Colby, 1st Lieut., A. M. Allen, 2nd Lieut., E. A. Alexander, Orderly Sergeant, M. E. Wells; Co. B., Captain, J. S. Dewell, 1st Lieut., C. M. Doxsee, 2nd Lieut., C. D. Young, Orderly Sergeant, C. Vincent, and are now drilling every evening.

—Another of the old landmarks has disappeared. During the recent flood the old bridge which had stood for years across the creek, near the southeast gate, was washed away and with it the almost innumerable number of novel and quaint monograms which it had been years in collecting and which were always a source of pleasure to our Alumni visitors, was completely destroyed. In the place of the old one, however, there is being erected one which, it is hoped, will be far superior to the old one, as it has not been, of late, considered safe for any considerable load. There is also a new bridge being built over the hollow between the chemical laboratory and Prof. Thompson's residence.

—At the coming session of the legislature there will be three members of the Board of Trustees to be chosen. While it may seem somewhat premature to be agitating the question, yet that the Alumni now number almost 200 and before the convening of the legislature will exceed that number it is time the question was brought to their notice and the effort which two years ago failed, be now renewed and active work done to try and secure the election, of at least one Alumnus, if it were possible we would say let all three be taken from that number who have been through the institution and know better than any one else its needs. But whether it be from our graduates or whoever it be, let us have some one who doesn't think that because they have chosen to call it an Agricultural College, that it simply means a state farm.

The erroneous idea which is commonly current, concerning our institution and its work, particularly in our own state, is only too plainly illustrated by the following, clipped from the "patent" side of a country newspaper: "Twelve scientific farmers graduated from the Ames Agricultural College this year—six of each sex." To show the falsity and absurdity of this statement, it is only necessary to state that there has not been a class graduated this year, our classes graduating in November; that there never has been a class of less than fifteen, and that in '73; and finally, as to the

"scientific farmer," part of this slur, that out of an Alumni of 185, only two are engaged in the pursuit of agriculture. This is only one instance of a thousand of a similar character experienced by our students during vacation, and one which ought to be uprooted. Those at the head of the institution know its merits and seem to think that every one else does also, while we dare say if it was not for the hearty support and advertising done by the Alumni and students that they would have to resort to a liberal use of ink or in less than four years there wouldn't be a corporal's guard within its walls.

RAKINGS.

Emory College, Oxford, Georgia, recently received a donation of \$50,000.

Gen. Joe E. Johnston is a second nephew of Patrick Henry.

A prod-i-gal son—one who jabs an umbrella into his maiden aunt's eye.

For every minute of this year an emigrant has come to America.

Teacher: "Johnny, you are such a bad boy that you are not fit to sit by the side of good boys on the bench. Come up here and sit by me, sir."

Strange to relate, ever since the wounding of the President the White House has been perfectly Bliss-ful(l).

When a young man gets too big to sit on his mother's lap, you can depend on it, he contemplates starting in business for himself.

While we are in the midst of our work, our sister institutions are enjoying their vacations. Our turn is coming by'm by.

'79—Geo. C. Faville, after almost six years of continuous residence as student and assistant professor, at the college, has severed his connection with the institution and has gone to enter the more active field of the busy world. He goes to his home in Mitchell county, from whence after a few weeks visit he will start out in search of a suitable location, wherein to swing his shingle as a practising V. S. Success Geo.

PERSONALS.

'79—We notice in a late Dunlap *Reporter* the account of the death of Mattie Kellogg, infant daughter of O. W. and Clara W. Taylor, *nee* Kellogg.

Miss Abbie Frater, somewhat to the surprise of many, did not return this fall. She was recently chosen as assistant in the Clarence high school, where she will assume her duties about the first of September.

Miss L. S. Sill, of Detroit, Michigan, a niece of Mrs. Welch, paid the latter quite an extended visit during the first of the month. Miss S. has just returned from Germany, where she has been for sometime engaged in the study of music.

Frank Saylor and Rodney Swift, of '80 came sailing in over the high water and made the old halls seem more familiar with their presence, the first of the term. Mr. Saylor is recreating after having closed his spring term of school. Mr. Swift is, we are informed, at present traveling salesman for a wholesale implement house.

'81 lose two of their members, in the persons of A. A. Hatch and S. E. Armstrong who do not return this fall but will wait a year longer and take their sheep-skins with '82. No reasons assigned for this desertion. Mr. A. simply saying he would not return "for reasons best known to himself."

Again we are called upon to chronicle the loss of one our best students. This time it is in the person of Mr. "Stonewall" Jackson, a member of '84. Mr. J. has only been with us a short time but during his brief stay, he has, by his noble qualities, his studious and industrious habits, succeeded in engrafting himself into the highest esteem of the citizens, students and faculty.

ALUMNI.

'79.—James Waugh came in upon his friends rather unexpectedly a few days since and apparently seemed as much at home among "the boys" as ever.

'79.—James D. Shearer after closing a years successful work at La Porte, Blackhawk county, is now spending his summer vacation at his home near this place.

'76—Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Shaw, *nee* Dudley, of Corning, while on a visit to the home of the latter, came over and paid their respects to their *Alma Mater*.

'75. We neglected to notice the attendance of Mrs. Ida M. Boardman, *nee* Ross, at the recent meeting of the Alumni. Mrs. B. says she only likes to have one Board(er) man.

'75. H. R. Patrick considers San Diego, Cal., as home, while pursuing his chosen vocation, that of a practical C. E., by which he is gathering in a liberal allowance of the necessary.

'75. Mrs. M. M. Whiting, *nee* Cherrie, of Cedar Rapids, is at present taking a rest from the duties of practical domestic economy and sojourning with friends at Burlington.

'73. M. F. Marshall, county surveyor of Marion county, is prospering and making the best of his Republican constituents to put into use his well-earned knowledge, which is represented by the significant C. E.

'75. Mrs. Alice Culver, *nee* Cunningham, has a permanent position as foreman in the domestic department of one of the most happy homes in Knoxville. There is a third party in the family which now requires her attention.

'80—The many friends of Dave Hardin were pleased to receive a call from him recently. Dave is studying law at Beatrice, Neb., where he expects to make his home, having as he expresses it, become wedded to Nebraska soil.—Montague Hakes is traveling through the west, representing an eastern tea house.—"Pat" Hassett writes from Leadville, asking that the AURORA be addressed to him at that place. Jim is engaged in the pursuit of studies and course of reading, in the line of his chosen profession, the law. Barring some unforeseen obstacle he expects to return to Iowa about the first of October.—Frank Boddy will leave this college in a few weeks to take a course of lectures at the Chicago Medical College, during the coming winter, from which place he hopes to add M. D. to his already acquired B. S.